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Peace by Victory at Last

But with a Warning



By WILLIAM GUGGENHEIM

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Righteousness and Mercy

PEACE BY VICTORY AT LAST, BUT WITH A WARNING

THE armistice of November 11, 1918, which brought to an end, generally speaking, the military operations of the world-war, marked only the temporary military defeat of Germany. But it was plain to many that the Junkers and Pan-Germans believed that later conditions would so favor them that reasonably soon they would be able to retrieve their losses, and assume a dominating position in world finance and industry.

The sword of the Allies was raised to strike, but for expediency's sake it was not driven home—to Berlin. So in this only partial defeat, Germany's hope was that the fulfillment of her grandiose plans of a *Mittel Europa* was merely postponed for a season. Having failed in her intended western military movement through Belgium and France, Germany planned her future in the organization and exploitation of a powerless Russia; pushed, vitalized, by her own prompt industrial reorganization — a new triumph of the old German efficiency and *wissenschaft*. Any indemnity that the consciences of

the Allies would allow them to impose would be paid; any handicap of defeat overcome as expeditiously as by France in her wonderful recovery after 1870. Reaction, force, Neitzsche's will-to-power, would still triumph. The hands of the clock were to be set powerfully to a reverse right-to-left movement. All this was the reasonable hope of practical men—the creators of the great Empire of modern Germany. The winning cards were marked! Peace by negotiation!

But what in reality has happened? The political purposes of diplomacy aided even by its errors and delays, the hold-up of the treaty in our Senate, the failure of supplies of coal and food to Central Europe, backed by the working of inexorable financial and economic laws, have now, this very winter, accomplished a ruthless defeat, irretrievable by either Germany or Austria. The terrors of cold and starvation are worse than the terrors of the sword. They have brought at last, during these early days of 1920, "peace by victory."

The empire of the Hapsburgs has been dismembered, and old Austria—the heart of it—is bankrupt. Austria has indeed paid dearly for her ignoble act of annexing Herzegovina and Bosnia at the time the continent of Europe was



The Trail of the Hun

so perturbed and greatly worried over the Russo-Japanese War. Germany, reduced in territory, almost stripped of certain vital national resources, terribly depleted in man-power as well as in essential machinery of commerce—ships, railroad cars, locomotives—is plainly facing the necessity of eventual repudiation. At the present moment, it seems as if the only hope of the future for a good part of her people, crushed by disaster, crushed by taxation that will often be confiscation, will lie in emigration. And herein lies a further hope, that in any new lands that the Teuton may seek he will become purged of Prussian thought and characteristics, and yield to the refining processes of modern civilization.

Readjustments of a wonderful sort are transforming the old world, and gradually we are able to see a little more clearly something of the ordering of a new Europe. Czecho-Slovakia has already become a stable and powerful state. And while the Southern Balkans are still filled with the clash of rival nationalities, and Jugoslavia is struggling to find some basis for national unity with new Serbia strongly guaranteeing the outcome, greater Roumania completes the assurance that the old German dream of an uncontrolled way to Bagdad is blocked

forever. There are so many complications involved in the future disposition of Constantinople that a statement in regard thereto is very hazardous; still, it is likely when seething Europe becomes more calm that we will be able to see that Constantinople's position will be, in many respects similar to that which existed when English influence in Turkish affairs greatly predominated, which was only previous to the recent treacherous intriguing of Prussian Germany in the Turkish Empire; furthermore, that our interest will become far more tangible than at any time in history. Poland, even if new allied armies are necessary to save and establish her, is to be a rampart state protecting Russia from German exploitation, and at the same time defending the civilization of western Europe from the menace of the red scourge of Bolshevism.

France, robbed of her effective youth, almost bled white—with fifty-seven per cent. of her young men between the ages of twenty and thirty dead—faces the gigantic task of national reconstruction and of meeting her unparalleled opportunity of eastward expansion; re-establishing Alsace and Lorraine; peopling and developing the valley of the Sarre; making effective her conquest to the armistice line—to the Rhine; itself, if the League and Treaty fail. But France

has been reborn in the war, and she will not fail.

Italy, desperately poor in natural resources, suffers as all Europe suffers, lacking food, raw materials and money; but in spite of her heavy losses in the war, on account of her great and increasing over-population, she is still rich where all the other nations of Europe are poor—in man-power. She has a surplus of industrious youth to develop her new provinces. The war has created a national unity unknown before, a national consciousness, a national industrial and economic purpose that will make her the most important factor in the Mediterranean. She has already accomplished important democratic reforms in her government, and in her new plans most striking of all are those for the upbuilding of her merchant marine. Italy's position on the Adriatic already has been greatly improved and made much safer. Although the danger from Slav invasion has not been materially lessened, still there is hardly a doubt but what Italy will find possible permanent, friendly intercourse and relations with the new Jugo-Slav State. The pressure from the north, on the contrary, wherein Teuton invasion was threatened, has been removed by the new order of things practically in its entirety.

England, drawn into closer union with her

colonies, has been welded into a greater and stronger empire than ever. She has gained power at every point. Suez and the road to India have won new security. Her industrial reorganization has made strikingly rapid progress, and she is winning victory after victory in international finance. Her alliance with Japan will now have new strength, establishing an unshakable predominance of power in the Orient.

The losses of Japan in the war have been entirely negligible, far less than those of any other of the powers involved. Her profits from it have been prodigious. With increased wealth and prestige, she is accomplishing an unprecedented national development, and she will now serve as the bulwark of the East against Bolshevism. Note how here, too, the laws of political, social and economic necessity lead the star of empire. Said the Premier of Japan the other day: "Japan must and will protect her interests against the armies of the Bolshevists." So eastern Siberia, by "mandate" of necessity, comes for the time within the hands of Japan. And there's no guessing the sequel, although many are already of the belief that a part of eastern Siberia will fall definitely into the hands of Japan, and in this way compensate her

for the fruits of victory that were denied her in the recent Russo-Japanese War. With Japan's hands thus fully occupied, the entity of China and the open-door policy established a few years ago by our own Secretary of State, John Hay, will no longer be threatened.

As to Russia—that sphinxlike giant of mystery, half Slav and half Tartar—will she throw off her Red oppressors and in free development of her national genius, take her place with the other nations of the west and make her vital contribution to the creation of the new world, and do this within two, five, ten, twenty or thirty years? Or is she to fall permanently victim to the practices of Lenine, and become the terror of the world in new and ferocious forms of centralization? Russia has proven to be to Germany, and later to the Allies, the same feather mattress that Napoleon found her to be when he made his attempt to conquer her: that is, the deeper their armies penetrated Russia, the more nearly smothered they became. We find, therefore, that it is wisdom to let her lie in the bed that she is making, and for the moment, work out her own salvation.

The United States? We are approaching a period of prosperity, and an “era of good feeling,” like that which blessed our country a

century ago. Our losses in the war have been infinitesimal; our great debt is as nothing compared with the bulk of our national wealth. We are now turning to the works of peace, a huge national machinery of production created for the needs of war. We have, within two years, launched a merchant marine worthy of the nation—the first necessity of our great commerce—which otherwise we could not have built in a dozen years. We have the wealth, the unimpaired man-power, the vast material resources needed to serve the world in this time of its necessity. And this service must in turn give us new power and wealth. Every sign promises progress, prosperity and happiness. We have, it is true, an adverse tariff law, but an adverse tariff law is no handicap for a creditor nation. Beyond the present needs of Europe, we have a boundless field for the development of our activities in the Pacific, above all in China, and if “manifest destiny” ever inspired a political prophet, it is easy to foresee the call of Mexico for development, service and control. And is it not conceivable that within the cycle of a hundred years, history will repeat itself so that Mexican annexation by 1948 or sooner will be sought by the Mexican people, and even by the peoples of the countries as far south as the Panama Canal?

At last we have what the world needed once the battle was joined—peace by victory! There will be no reversal of the hands of the clock. Militarism has lost the battle. Economic progress can only follow the workings of economic laws. It is for the intelligence and the generosity of the world to shape favoring conditions. But it does now seem certain that nationalism—reasonable and robust—a real nationalism, is to precede internationalism, while the cornerstone of the latter has at least been laid in the triumph of civilization over the Prussian theory that “*Might makes Right.*”

Let us then, with becoming modesty and with proper pride, point to the achievements of the modern forces of civilization that in the face of supposedly invincible difficulties have wrought such wonders out of the world-war. Yes, peace by victory for our allies and ourselves has been won at last! But while in the flush of victory, we must not forget that if we wish to retain it, we must first of all have peace at home. A German is a thrifty and industrious individual, so that if we neither spin nor toil, and solely rely on the wealth brought to us by victory, we shall soon find a new German power right in our midst, ready to devour the very calf Germany has fattened.

Wake up, then, America! Wake up, righteous Allies! Let thrift and industry abound, or

you will find your victory disappear as would the white, driven snow before the rays of a torrid sun.

“FIUME AND THE FUTURE”

THERE is no doubt but what the friends of Italy are highly gratified with the recent developments in the Adriatic, wherein is involved the future disposition of Fiume. Even, if the holding of Fiume by Italy be only temporary, that is, until the final conclusion in regard to the vexatious Adriatic question can be reached, we all have reason to rejoice thereat. I feel that we may now look forward to a final settlement that will be universally acceptable, and that that settlement will be the equivalent of actual Italian possession of Fiume, for it is hardly conceivable that the civilized world would inflict upon Italy a grave injustice, after the great sacrifices that she made in the world-war.

It is useless to enter into the merits of the question involving the disposition of Fiume, for they point too markedly in Italy's favor. There are similar questions to that of the Adriatic, and I believe, that they will all meet with a happy solution, and that we may feel that “interna-

tional affairs" are approaching adjustment as rapidly as might be expected, when we consider the great upheaval that has taken place. In the meanwhile, financial and industrial affairs give evidence of such splendid progress, that the turn of the year should find us well prepared for the period of reconstruction which should then begin. I feel, therefore, that the period of prolonged, and let us hope, permanent, Peace is not far off, and that the "Era of Good Feeling," which prevailed with us just one hundred years ago, will reasonably soon be re-established.

The affection that we bear for Italy cannot fail to ripen our friendship of the past, so that the financial and commercial relations with her will be carried on on a far more extensive scale than ever. But to hasten this bright future, it is incumbent upon us all to realize the necessities of the hour. The wealth of a nation depends upon its natural resources, coupled with intelligent production. Our resources are surely not lacking, though not simply production, but *intelligent production* as well as thrift are required, if we wish to bring to famished Europe the succor that she is entitled to. At the same time, equal effort on the part of the European nations is required if prompt Peace and Happiness are to be restored to a distraught world.

I feel that our statesmen realize that our merchant marine must be maintained upon the high seas for all times, so that in addition to the exchange of commerce, which must naturally take place between Italy and America, I should like to plead with our Italian friends to aid us in the development of our merchant marine. By tradition, Italy is a sea-faring nation, so how could the mission of Columbus be better fulfilled than by Italy and America co-operating in the building of a merchant marine that will prove to be the pride of both nations, and at the same time result in cementing for ever the friendship of centuries.

It surely seems to me that the prophecy of that great Italian statesman—MAZZINI—is about to be realized; so let Italy and America, bound together by identic high ideals and aspirations—sharing a common purpose—to uphold international morality and decency—serving a common end—to preserve liberty, righteousness and justice upon earth—recognize that there exists between us an indissoluble union to be cherished until the hand of Providence doth tear us asunder.



WATCH YOUR STEP !

The cartoon opposite was suggested by the author and is prompted by his letter to the N. Y. Herald, printed below.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The pulse of every true American should beat the stronger, from the reading of your admirable editorials. Your reference in today's issue to Lloyd George's aid on behalf of a negotiated instead of a dictated peace is very much to the point. It is apparent that the more light that is thrown on the covenant and the terms of peace, the more obnoxious becomes every matter in connection therewith. Fortunately, the terms of the armistice, which are highly satisfactory, were dictated by the invincible Marshal Foch.

The award of Shantung to Japan is, undeniably, a crime; luckily for our good relations with that country, the Japanese representatives were not insistent upon any such claim, and we may surely look for some satisfactory adjustment of the Shantung question.

The diplomacy of Lloyd George has clearly been to turn bankrupt Russia over to the Prussian party for free exploitation, while Japan was to prepare the way for England's exploitation of China, thus abrogating the open door policy that had been established for her some few years ago through the diplomatic efforts of Secretary Hay.

France apparently was to be appeased by the temporary possession of the Saar Valley, and in the meanwhile, sacrifice her financial and commercial interest in Russia; naturally, France realizes that within a decade or so the Prussians under such stipulation and arrangement would again be at her doors and that they would then successfully pound their way into Paris. In this connection I might ask—what has become of the proposed alliance of Great Britain, France and ourselves, to repel any later attack of Germany upon France? Perhaps this has proved a more complicated agreement than at first realized.

As for Italy, the intention was, no doubt, to placate her with the pact of London, which possesses very questionable real value, particularly if Fiume is to be denied her.

We apparently were not only to receive no consideration but were to barter away every vestige of right and interest that we might have in the world's affairs and pin our faith in the debatable League of Nations. The friendship of England is desired and cherished by every sensible American, but Lloyd George's method is not the way to retain that friendship. It is doubtful indeed if the English people will for a very long time follow him in the dangerous path that he is leading them.

WILLIAM GUGGENHEIM.

New York City, August 22, 1919.

INTERNATIONAL RAINBOW CHASING—
DANGER IN CONFUSING INTER-
NATIONAL WITH DOMESTIC
PROBLEMS

833 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY

August 6, 1919.

MR. H. D. CRAIG, *Secretary*,
American Defense Society,
1133 Broadway, City.

MY DEAR MR. CRAIG:

It affords me infinite pleasure to reply to your letter of August 1st, wherein you ask for my views upon the covenant and its relation to the terms of peace. There is hereby offered an opportunity to clarify a situation which is unnecessarily becoming frightfully clouded, and I trust that our Society will not fail to take advantage thereof, for a serious effort at this juncture will enable us to extend further service to our country. I am confident that I do not exaggerate the situation when I say that if proper tact and discretion are not generally exercised at this momentous time in our history, the nation's life will be endangered.

We are suffering today from a certain crass ignorance of financial and economic questions that is almost incredible, particularly when we contemplate upon our intellectual achievements in so many directions. Through the great knowledge of the sciences, we have been able to explore nature to interminable depths, and as a result, we are enabled to enjoy life in a manner which far transcends the fantastic dreams of those who lived but a few decades ago.

Still we cling tenaciously to our fallacious views, and at the same time encourage many heresies in connection with our social and economic life.

For the moment, our own affairs have become unusually involved in those of Europe, and a supreme effort is being made by those whom we term "internationalists," so to continue this involved condition, that we are in danger of selling our birth-right for a mess of pottage. If we were to busy ourselves primarily with our domestic life, and in the proper way, our international questions would automatically become adjusted. In our international rainbow chasing, domestic matters have become confused, so that some light thereon at this particular moment may prove of value.

Barely nine months ago, the world-war was brought to an end by the armistice, when destruction and devastation confronted us on almost every side. Unlimited treasure had been spent and unmeasured blood spilled on the altar of Liberty and Justice, so that for the moment, civilization seems to be saved. Fortunately, so far as we are concerned, the sacrifices that we were called upon to make were little or nothing comparable with those that had been made by the European nations that were allied with us in the recent titanic struggle.

It is surely unreasonable for us to suppose that a period of happiness and prosperity can remain with us, unless we are willing to apply every effort to bring about intelligent production of the things required by Europe, and thereby help her in her moment of stress and trial. As soon as each nation of Europe shall have set her house in order, we must see that she receives raw and other material and credit in abundance, that she may restore her industries; but we must not make the common mistake of offering them on unfavorable terms, for, with the stupendous debt that these nations have already accumulated, we would simply drive them into bankruptcy, and thereby bring about a collapse of our own finances. In other words, we cannot act as their banker, and

at the same time exploit them, so we must learn to sell our goods at fair prices, and a small margin of profit, and rely upon the magnitude of our trade for full compensation. We have, since the signing of the armistice, made tremendous progress in our commercial and industrial preparation for a period of peace. Unfortunately, a speculative wave has enveloped our activities; prudence has been thrown to the winds, and we seem to have forgotten that the great customer for our surplus goods is none other than the impoverished nations of Europe, whose purchasing power is almost at the vanishing point. Our financial situation has become, therefore, temporarily impaired, and the abnormally high cost of living further increased, which condition could have been prevented had the Federal Reserve Board acted with greater discretion in its extension of credits.

This financial review seems to me to be necessary, for we may be inclined from now on to confuse further our national and international problems, particularly in view of the absurd demand of the representatives of the American Federation of Labor, for government ownership of the railroads.

Our industrial problems are easy to solve, so let us hope that our statesmen will calmly review the situation, and that they will take for their council the business talent of the nation, that these problems may be intelligently handled, and let us hope in their effort to solve them that the business interests will be unhampered by social theorists and demagogues.

As for the covenant and the terms of peace, there remains but little to be said. Notwithstanding their severity, the terms of peace (with the possible single exception of the Shantung award), have already been adjudged by the world as just. The covenant, however, has rightly raised a storm

of protest by those who cherish our great heritage—that of a free and independent people.

Pacifism held in its grasp half of the world, and the price exacted, though a big one, has been paid. We must see to it now that we do not tie to the terms of peace, conditions that would in any way weaken those terms.

The covenant, in its present form, unquestionably will weaken, rather than strengthen, the efforts of those who are endeavoring to establish in a practical way the peace of the world. As the hand of the pacifist has already caused so much suffering, we must be careful to prevent it from doing further damage, or we will pay the price in full.

There is but one peace to which we dare assent, and as our forefathers fought, bled, and died for liberty and justice, we, too, if needs be, must make the supreme sacrifice. If the covenant can be adopted with reservations that will have a meaning to them, and that will afford us proper and full protection, it should have our hearty endorsement, but not otherwise. The covenant, in its present form, is mischievous, for it simply embodies a pacifist's peace, and such peace will unquestionably imperil the nation.

It is time for us to realize that the peace that we should desire can only be obtained with the shield of liberty and the sword of justice, and that there can be no peace save through peace with the sword. I naturally do not advocate militarism, and militarism is not herein intended, in fact, due to the present world financial and economic disturbance, we have little or no opportunity for indulging in military display of any kind. But we must always bear in mind, no matter how severe the test, that if a principle has any value, it is surely worth fighting for.

Very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM GUGGENHEIM.

THE FUTURE OF GOLD

WILLIAM GUGGENHEIM LOOKS FOR ITS CONTINUED
DEMONETIZATION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir*: Your extremely interesting editorial article, "Cheap Gold," which so clearly indicates the rapidity with which gold is being demonetized, encourages me in the belief that it will be of interest to continue your argument to its absolute conclusion. In "Peace Reflections," a small pamphlet that I prepared some time ago, there is contained the following paragraph:

"Furthermore, we must realize that if Europe must look to us for credit in order to restore her industrial and commercial life, we cannot act as her banker and at the same time exploit her; in other words, we must learn to sell our goods at fair prices and a small margin of profit and rely upon the magnitude of our trade for our full compensation.

"If we do not pursue a proper policy with Europe in the present emergency, she will be obliged to resort further to great inflation of her currency, which will prove to her advantage, as she has become a debtor nation instead of a creditor, the position which many of the European nations occupied previous to the war. Europe could readily send to us from time to time, her silver and gold coin and replace it with asset currency. Naturally, England would suffer somewhat from this depreciation of gold on account of her interest in South Africa; but she could overcome this difficulty by paying to the gold mining interests a royalty on their gold production."

It is apparent from the events that have followed since the foregoing statement was made that the era of inflation is to be continued, as wages have been permitted to rise further and the prices of commodities therefore did not find a lower level.

Although we have imported a very large amount of gold since the world war began, we have at the same time greatly expanded our loans, with a consequent great expansion of deposits, and we find that the percentage of gold reserve is less than half of what it was at the commencement of the war. This tremendous inflation of credit through paper currency has had even a greater influence in bringing about abnormally high prices than the additions that were continually made to our gold reserve. There is no doubt that for financial reasons it will be necessary to continue the period of inflation. The inevitable result will be, however, further to demonetize gold and thereby sustain prices so that the retirement of paper currency will be gradual, which can only occur when the production of consumable commodities overtakes the consumption thereof.

In the meanwhile, the continued difficulty of producing gold, due to the high cost of production, will automatically curtail its production. The day surely does not seem far distant when gold will, therefore, occupy the same position as silver does to-day; that is, gold will find its future use in the arts, commercial purposes and fractional currency. We will then find that gold will be quoted at a price the same as silver. This may not prove a bright future for gold. So far as the mining industries are concerned, naturally the payment of a premium on gold and lessening the mining taxes

will help to sustain the gold production. For financial reasons, it is doubtful whether such a policy is to be pursued, and it seems as though the wise course of permitting conditions to become gradually adjusted through continued gold demonetization is the one to be adopted, even though it may eventually result in the elimination of gold as a medium of exchange.

WILLIAM GUGGENHEIM.

New York, December 11.

THE HISTORY OF GASLESS SUNDAY

(Note by the Author)

Gaseless Sunday was finally put into general effect in the month of September, 1918.

STOP GIVING ADVICE

Most pertinent in relation to a suggestion by William Guggenheim, of the American Defence Society, that "pleasure" automobiles be stopped from running on Sundays for a period of three weeks is the comment of Elmer Thompson, secretary of the Automobile Club of America. Mr. Thompson, in his usual clear-visioned way, "We are getting altogether too much advice from enthusiasts not always qualified to speak. It appears that much of this is addressed to car owners. Extravagance and waste can never be defended, but an automobile cannot be defined as a pleasure vehicle. It is a time saver, a business necessity. An enormous army of well-paid men is employed in its manufacture, maintenance and care."



The Path of Righteousness

And very pat also in connection with this is a statement from Alfred Reeves, general manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce: "In view of statements from Mr. A. C. Bedford, chairman of the Petroleum War Service Committee, and others, that there is ample gasoline for all needs, it is desirable to operate motor cars for useful purposes as much as possible instead of railroads. . . . How much better off we are than Europe, where the use of motors is limited largely by the supply of gasoline that can be imported. There are only 290,000 motor vehicles in Great Britain, whereas there were more than 5,000,000 registered in this country the 1st of January. The Bureau of Mines reports our gasoline production at 6,849,000 gallons a day, while our war needs are only 959,000 gallons, and shipments of that amount are limited somewhat by the available tonnage."

There is no fuel shortage in the sense that laying up cars is going to help the least little bit. Gasoline is so plentiful, Mr. Reeves states, that officials at Washington have recommended its free use so that there may be no difficulty about the government obtaining its fuel oil supply, which comes only after the gasoline is taken from the crude.

So let us have no more of that sort of ill-informed advice.

LIFT SUNDAY BAN ON AUTOMOBILES

CARS TO BE USED TO PERMIT VISITS TO CAMPS

The ban on the use of private automobiles during the four Sundays in March, which was made by the American Defence Society, recently, and to which many automobile owners have voluntarily subscribed, promising to invest the

gasolene savings in war saving stamps, was lifted to-day, in order to permit the automobile owners to respond to the call from the American Automobile Association for cars to carry the relatives of soldiers to the various cantonments.

At the headquarters of the American Defence Society to-day, William Guggenheim, originator of the "Pleasure-carless Sundays," and trustee of the Defence Society, said:

"The purpose of the instituting of 'pleasure-carless days' was to encourage voluntary sacrifice on the part of those best able to make it, and through economy, aid the Government. The Defence Society feels that the suggestion of the Automobile Association is an excellent one and that on the 'pleasure-carless Sundays' designated, no better use of an automobile can be made than to use it to carry cheer and comfort to the boys in camp, in the shape of visits from the home folks.

"Scores of automobile owners have received the suggestion of the Defence Society with enthusiasm, and we are glad to suggest to them that they use their cars this way without feeling a violation of a pledge.

"I believe that everything which contributes to the cheer and comfort of the men who are fighting for us makes victory more certain. The thought that many of the boys in camp outside of New York are unable to receive even weekly visits from their loved ones is very depressing and demands a remedy. We should make an effort to show that we appreciate the sacrifices which they are making for us."

DEFENCE SOCIETY APPROVES UPTON FREE AUTO SERVICE

RELEASES MOTORISTS FROM SUNDAY PLEDGE TO PERMIT
PARTICIPATION

The American Defence Society has lifted its ban on the

use of private automobiles on Sundays during March, in order than the hundreds of motor car owners who voluntarily agreed to the request and promised to invest the gasoline savings in war stamps may feel free to respond to the American Automobile Association's call for machines to take part March 31st in the first run from New York City to Camp Upton.

Official announcement of this was made yesterday at the headquarters of the American Defence Society. It was communicated to James A. Hemstreet, of the American Automobile Association, who is directing the Upton transportation service. It means that many additional motor cars will be available for the purpose of carrying the relatives of National Army men at Upton to the camp on the last Sunday in March, when the first of a series of free runs to the cantonment will take place.

GUGGENHEIM APPROVES

William Guggenheim, trustee of the American Defence Society and originator of the "pleasure-carless Sunday" idea, made this statement last night:

"The purpose of instituting the 'pleasure-carless Sundays' was to encourage voluntary sacrifice on the part of those best able to make it and through economy aid the government. We sent out the call for the four Sundays in March, but we will probably extend the plan into April and possibly May. Many of our own members and car owners who belong to various motor clubs throughout the city, have agreed to act on our suggestion that they refrain from using their machines during one or more Sundays in March. The response was hearty and spontaneous.

"But we feel that the American Automobile Association's plan for a free Upton service, as suggested by the

wife of a man at Yaphank, in a letter to the *Tribune*, is laudable and patriotic. It deserves help and wholehearted support.

"We believe that on the 'pleasure-carless Sundays' designated and those which may be announced later, no better use of an automobile can be made than to utilize it to carry cheer and comfort to the boys in camp in the form of visits from the home folk.

MOTORISTS RELEASED FROM PLEDGE

"Automobile owners have received the suggestion of the American Defence Society with enthusiasm. To them we are glad to suggest that they use their cars in this free Camp Upton service, without feeling any violation of their pledge. Those who donate their cars for the service are doing a patriotic and generous act. We will place their names on our honor rolls, just as if they had entirely sacrificed the use of their cars, as originally suggested.

"I believe that everything which contributes to the cheer and comfort of our fighting men makes victory more certain. The thought that many of the boys in camps outside of New York are unable to receive even weekly visits from their loved ones is very depressing and demands a remedy. We should make efforts to show that we appreciate the sacrifices our soldiers are making for us."

Applications for reservations of the Easter Sunday run and offers of cars continued to come into the offices of the American Automobile Association, at 501 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Hemstreet said yesterday that he had one hundred cars available for the first run. He is anxious, however, to get the names of at least one hundred additional car owners who are willing to help in the service.

NO MORE GASLESS SUNDAYS

From *The New York Mail and Express*

The order of the Fuel Administration officials abolishing gasless Sundays will be welcomed by the country. The adoption of a rationing system will doubtless prove as effective as the former order in conserving gasoline and will apportion the inconvenience and sacrifice much more justly. It will permit the man of moderate means, who is too busy during the week-days to use his car, to enjoy the needed relaxation of a Sunday outing. At the same time it will make impossible extravagant and wasteful use of gasoline by limiting strictly the quantity apportioned to each automobile owner.

Yet the gasless Sundays have accomplished much. Not only have they furnished the occasion for a wonderful demonstration of patriotism in carrying out the request of the Fuel Administration, but they have conserved a vast amount of fuel for war purposes. It is estimated that the savings of the first six Sundays have made possible the shipment of 1,200,000 gallons of gasoline. Of this amount, one-third has been accumulated from the district comprising Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

JUNE, 1918

Several individuals have raised objection to the suggestion of the American Defence Society, that the use of automobiles for pleasure purposes should be dispensed with on one or more of the Sundays in the month of March, and Thrift Stamps purchased with the savings effected. In regard to their objection, William Guggenheim, who proposed the pleasure-carless Sunday, had the following to say:

"I fear that those who have made objections have not seriously considered the proposal for a carless day. The sacrifice is not great, and it would aid the Government in its effort to properly finance the war. The patriotic service that can be rendered in that way, and by decreasing the consumption of the essentials that are required for a successful prosecution of the war, is not fully appreciated. This lack of full appreciation by the public of real conditions is increasing the already great difficulties of the Government. We will all eventually realize to what extent Thrift, Economy and Efficiency are required to win this war, and to preserve the Nation from financial ruin.

"We have had, unfortunately, great inflation of the currency, which has stimulated all industries to an abnormal point. The need for instituting proper policies in our everyday life was apparent to prominent financiers like Mr. Vanderlip, and others, months ago. Their warnings have not been adequately heeded; but there is still time to avoid the great harm from the business reaction that will inevitably come. Why not then do to-day, graciously, that which later we will be obliged to do? Therefore, as the inimitable Col. Roosevelt says: 'Being at war, let us hit hard—don't hit soft.' Let those at home then do voluntarily all they can to enable the Government to hit hard, and that it may, in the proper way, win the war for **PERMANENT PEACE.**"

"WHO IS THE GENIUS?"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir*: In reply to your editorial we desire to draw your attention to the work done in February of this year by Mr. William Guggenheim, a trustee of this society, who fathered the pleasure-carless Sunday idea. He issued an appeal through the American Defence

Society at that time to the automobile clubs and owners of cars throughout the country, urging that they make three successive Sunday "pleasure-carless days," and invest the money they would have spent in gasoline in War Savings Stamps. On a basis of 1,500,000 passenger cars in the country, it was estimated that if only one-third of the owners observed one carless day, \$347,222 should be saved in gasoline for investment in War Savings Stamps. This figure was reached by allowing only fifty miles to a gallon of gas or 1,388,888 gallons, at twenty-five cents. His suggestion received a great deal of support throughout the country, not only in the newspapers but from automobile owners, who pledged themselves not to use their cars for three successive Sundays, and to invest the money they would have spent in War Savings Stamps.

H. D. CRAIG,
Secretary, American Defence Society.

New York, October 2nd.

Extracts from Report of William Guggenheim, Chairman of the New York City Vigilance Committee; presented to the Board of Trustees on February 28, 1918. They are reproduced simply to show the danger to which governments submit themselves through laxity in enforcing the law. The present governmental activity against Bolshevism tells its own story:

In view of the great length of time that has transpired since the Vigilance Committee has made a report of its different activities, and as some of the matters in which it is concerned are now recorded in a scattered way, I feel impelled to submit to you a written report thereon. I ask your indulgence, therefore, while I transmit as brief a statement as circumstances will permit.

Throughout the past summer, autumn and winter months, continued weekly meetings of the Vigilance Committee were held, and the general situation concerning sedition and disloyalty was freely discussed. We appreciated that our privileges were naturally restricted, being simply a Committee of a Society that, by its nature, could only indirectly aid the suppression of sedition and disloyalty. In other words, we are not clothed with authority. We co-operated during all this time with the various city officials and splendid results were thereby obtained, for this co-operation impressed upon the authorities the seriousness of the situation, so that greater attention was given thereto. Naturally, complete suppression of disloyalty and sedition, arising from street and other oratory throughout the city, was not obtained, but it was, at least, greatly curtailed. We should have wished for even greater success, but we did not think it wise to urge the authorities too aggressively. Furthermore, the serious difficulties in the suppression of seditious speaking can be appreciated by the following remarks which were taken from a circular issued by our Society under the caption: Service at the Front, or Serve at Home.

“DO YOU KNOW that there is no adequate law for the suppression of seditious speaking; that enemy alien women married to American citizens are entitled to full protection and, in some states, to a vote without having to take the oath of allegiance; that there is no law compelling the licensing of foreign publications during the war; that foreign societies are similarly allowed to operate without a license.”

Under date of January 2, 1918, we issued a circular which was distributed freely to men of prominence in the community, the caption of which read: “Will you help fight alien socialism in New York?” Recent events have proven the wisdom and importance of the campaign that we asked the community to aid us to prosecute, for the Bolsheviki movement has surely shown it is capable of very great mischief.

Furthermore, in this connection, I wish to state that about February 15, 1918, a number of our Trustees called upon Mayor Hylan for the purpose of suppressing the several meetings of the People’s Council of Workmen which were being arranged for, and that were to be held at Bryant Hall and other places in this city, between February 15 and 20, 1918. His honor the Mayor referred us to the Mayor’s National Defense Committee, and we were extended a courteous interview by Mr. George W. Loft, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the said Committee. At Mr. Loft’s suggestion, I prepared for his consideration a petition. A copy of the same is herewith presented. You will find appended thereto Mr. Loft’s reply and other correspondence, which indicate the final unfavorable disposition of this matter. The meeting was held, and we regret exceedingly that we were not able to suppress it. By permitting those to go unpunished, who make utterances of the kind that were indulged in, does not reflect credit on the community, as it indicates too great a

tolerance and thereby an unconscious and likely unintentional support of sedition and disloyalty.

In connection with the entire matter of sedition and disloyalty, we must appreciate that the field is a particularly difficulty one, due to the fact that the need for greater internment of alien enemies has not been fully considered at any time during the war. In fact, even previous to our entrance into the war, too much latitude was being given to foreigners. The result of what may be termed almost complete indifference to this serious situation has inevitably led to the destruction of millions of dollars of property, the loss of thousands of lives, and to the maiming of many persons for life. The enforcement of internment upon a reasonably large number of aliens would have reduced our difficulties tremendously, and would have enabled us to at least better cope with the serious situation with which the nation has been confronted. I know, Mr. Chairman, that you have pursued an aggressive policy in regard to this question, and it is unfortunate, indeed, that greater heed was not paid to the recommendations that were made.

In addition to our Committee's effort to treat alien socialism, we have also taken up aggressively the question of disloyalty in our public schools. In December, 1917, we arranged for a meeting for school teachers and other interested in the question of disloyalty. The gathering, which was a large one, was held under the splendid guidance of Dr. Crampton. Messrs. Cleveland Moffett and William F. Hornaday shared the honors of the occasion through the splendid address that they delivered. The result of this meeting was no doubt greatly beneficial, and it proved the inception of our effort to adopt a plan for encouraging loyalty and patriotism in our public schools.

It was our intention at one time to circulate pledges for

THE SKY'S THE LIMIT!



PAPER CURRENCY—The new era in Finance.

Due to the recent onslaughts on Bolshevism—the labor situation has undergone a material improvement. There is no doubt but what the conservative element in the labor organizations would be happy to be entirely rid of the radicals, and that element is now doing everything possible to bring about so devoutly wished a consummation. The currency situation will improve the day the different nations more nearly exchange goods for goods instead of relying too much upon credit to meet their needs.

the teachers' signatures, asking them to assert their loyalty and patriotism. I am pleased to say that the circulation of such pledges is not necessary, as I am of the belief that the authorities in the New York City public schools have more recently been making great effort to eliminate disloyalty, and are cognizant of the importance of doing everything possible not only to eradicate disloyalty, but also to foster a more robust patriotism.

Some weeks ago, we arranged for a prize contest for a design of a badge that we might adopt to meet the plans of our Society. The contest was placed in the hands of Dr. James P. Haney, and public announcement of the successful contestants has been made. We have recommended to the Executive Committee that one thousand badges, similar to the prize design, be made, so that they can be given with a membership certificate to teachers who become members of the Society. In addition thereto, that a badge and a certificate of membership be presented as an honorarium to such teachers as we feel are making, or have made, unusual effort to aid us in our campaign to inculcate loyalty and patriotism in our public schools.

The Executive Committee has approved of our Committee's suggestion to offer a prize to the teachers of the public schools of New York City for the best essay on "The Patriotic Responsibilities and Obligations of the Public School Teacher, and the Best Means of Meeting Them." Cash prizes of \$100, 50 and \$25 are to be given, respectively, but arrangements for carrying forward the plan have not yet been completed.

The Committee has more recently been completely occupied with alien socialism, and the movement for encouraging loyalty in our public schools. Other vigilance work that it was formerly engaged in is now being splendidly attended to by the Investigation Committee.

IS JESUS HERE TO-DAY?

Jesus *is* here to-day. He has always been with us and he will remain forever. Jesus manifests himself in every conceivable way, and miracles are continually being performed by Him. Unfortunately, many of us are blind to his wonderful goodness and teachings. By day or by night we can witness the grandeur and greatness of His work; and in sunshine or in storm we are surrounded with the beauty thereof. His masterful presence is with us in joy and in sorrow, in good health and in sickness, in wealth and in poverty. We must remember that we all share the trials and tribulations of life. None of us really fear death, but we all cling to life, for in our hearts and in our minds we understand its blessings. Frightful visitations come upon us all as a result of our follies and sins—as witness the present world tragedy. Just before the disaster reaches us, men sincere, but some of them misguided, try to warn us of the danger in the path we are treading. However, these warnings prove of no avail. We allow ourselves to become so completely ensnared in our worship of the golden calf that we soon lie prostrate before it. Then having suffered for our sins we become completely cleansed so that we are prepared to go forth in a new effort for the maintenance of Righteousness and Justice that there may be **PEACE ON EARTH AND GOOD WILL TO MEN.**

November 1, 1918.